



# american landmarks



**Between 1759 and 1768**, approximately 8,000 New England Planters arrived in a wave of immigration to Atlantic Canada, settling on the cultivated land left behind by the Acadians. After the American Revolution, between 1783 and 1785, nearly 15,000 United Empire Loyalists arrived in New Brunswick – quadrupling the population at the time – as the British evacuated its supporters from American colonies. Many settled at the mouth of the Saint John River, quickly outnumbering the population already living in the area.

## **Loyalist House National Historic Site**

📍 120 Union St., Saint John

Loyalist House National Historic Site, constructed between 1810 and 1817 by merchant David Merritt, is a fine example of 19th century Federal style. One of the oldest residences in the city, Loyalist House is an important survivor of the Great Fire. In 1961 it became a museum.



📷 @danieldbreton

## **Old Burial Ground**

📍 King St. E and Sydney St., Saint John

The city's first cemetery, also called the Old Loyalist Burial Ground, was established in 1783. After it closed in 1848, it became a memorial garden. It was extensively refurbished in 1994 and is a wonderful resource for genealogical visitors.

## **Mount Hope Farm**

📍 690 Nerepis Rd., Grand Bay-Westfield

This Loyalist house, believed to have been built in 1786, was the original home of Colonel Henry Nase, who served with the Royal Army's King's American Regiment at King's Bridge, New York, during the American Revolution. Nase's descendants have occupied this site for more than 200 years.



📷 @katebraydon

## **Black Settlement Burial Ground**

📍 NB-111, Willow Grove, Saint John

Located in Willow Grove, between Saint John and St. Martins, this is the site of an actual burial ground. The sculpture and church replica placed there in the 1980s commemorate the community of Black Loyalist refugees who lived in the area beginning in the late 18th Century.



## FOUNDING CULTURES AND EARLY HISTORY

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### ***Black Loyalist Land Grants / Watson Family Commemoration***

📍 Grand Bay-Westfield

The British promised Loyalists who immigrated to Saint John land grants and provisions for three years. However most of the free Black Loyalists arriving in the area did not see this promise fulfilled, and settled into what is now the north end of Saint John, taking menial jobs to survive. In 1787, a small group of 31 petitioners did receive a total of 1,550 nearly unfarmable acres in Grand Bay-Westfield, and they created a small community. William Watson arrived in Saint John in 1815, and was granted a 50-acre parcel in the same area. A small family burial site can be found on the farm property, and a tribute to the Watson family, respected members of the community, can be found on an interpretive panel at the Kiwanis gazebo on the Nerepis causeway.

### ***Carnegie Building***

📍 20 Peel Plaza, Saint John

Since its dedication on June 24, 1904, the Carnegie Building has remained an architectural jewel in Saint John. This lovely Beaux-Arts style building was formerly the home of one of the oldest public libraries in Canada, built with a donation of \$50,000, given to the City of Saint John by the famous American philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie. Today the building houses the Saint John Arts Centre.

### ***Site of Benedict Arnold's Former Home***

📍 20 King St., Saint John

In 1787, Benedict Arnold took up residence in a large frame house on this corner. His arrogant manner and sharp business dealings made him heartily disliked by his fellow citizens, who at one point burned him in effigy.



📷 @katie\_bee123

### ***Trinity Church***

📍 115 Charlotte St., Saint John

Built in 1880 to plans by architect W.T. Thomas of Montreal, the present Trinity Church replaced Old Trinity, a wooden structure, which was built in 1791 and destroyed in the Great Fire of 1877. On prominent display inside the church is the Royal Coat of Arms of the House of Hanover (constructed in 1744), dating to the reign of George I, who became King of England in 1714. The Coat of Arms arrived in Saint John after being rescued from the old Boston Council Chamber by Colonel Edward Winslow after the American Revolution. It was once again rescued from old Trinity Church during the Great Fire of 1877.

